# FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

EAST GULF SQUADRON. Its Service Exciting, Dangerous, and Import

ant to the Union Cause, EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The East Guil Squadron, though somewhat remote from the scene of actual hostilities, nevertheless played a very important part in the civil war. It consisted of and embraced all vessels in service on the Atlantic and Gulf Coast of Florida, extending from Cope Canaveral on the east to Santa Rosa Island on the west; a very extensive coast, abounding in numerous water courses, affording excellent tacilities for traffic with the neighboring islands.

The State of Florida passed an Ordinance of Secession, Jan. 10, 1861, and 19th of April following a blockade of the coast was established by proclamation of the President of the United States, the vessels detailed for the purpose being part of what was then known as the Gult Squadron.

About 22d of February, 1862, the East Gulf Squadron was established as a separate command, with headquarters at Key West, on the extreme southern point of the State. The respective Commanders in order of service were: Commodore William W. McKean, Acting Rear-Admiral Theodore Bailey, and Rear-Admiral C. K. Stribling. Commodore McKean entered the U.S. Navy as Midshipman, Nov. 30, 1814; placed on the revired list July 16, 1862, and died in the service April 22, 1865. Acting Rear-Admiral Bailey was born in New York, and entered the Navy from that State, Jan. 1, 1818. Previous to the civil war he served on the following vessels: Constellation, Vincennes, Lexington, and St. Mary's. At the beginning of the war he commanded the frigate Colorado, trota which he was transferred in March, 1862, to command a division of gunboats in Farragut's flect on the lower Mississippi. He was commissioned Commodore, July 16, 1862; Rear-Admiral, July 25, 1866, and died in the

service, Feb. 13, 1877. Admiral Stribling, who succeeded him in command of the Squadron, was born in that State, June 18, 1812. Previous to the civil war he served on the following vessels: Macedonian, Constellation, Mohawk, Hornet, Peacock, John Adams, Brandywine, Cyane, San Jacinto, Ohio, and Vincennes. He died in the service, Jan. 10, 1880.

The vessels of the East Gulf Squadron were: Tioga, Tahoma, Sagamore, Clyde, Huntsville, | some of your many readers, I send you a copy.



REAR-ADMIRAL THEODORE BAILEY.

Somerset, Pursuit, Gem of the Sea, Stars and Biripes, Beauregard, Eugenie, Chambers, Ariel, Seabird, Fox, Stonewall, Wanderer, Resalie, Julia, Tallapoosa, Iuka, Proteus, Ino, Magnolia, Isnomia, Midnight, Restless, Sunflower, Mercedita, Ariel, Allen, Roeback, Amanda and a few others.

The operation of the squadron, which was confined to the Coast of Florida, was, in the Summer of 1864, extended so as to include the Bahamas and vicioity of Cuba. While no engagement of great importance took place within the limits of this squadron, nevertheless the service rendered was extion of supplies to the insurgents. It is a on, Pa. fact and on record as such that some of the most valuable prizes of the civil war were captured by the vessels of the East Gulf Squadron. On the 30th of July, 1865, it was discontinued as a separate command and combined with the West Gulf Squadron, then commanded by Rear-Admiral Henry K. squadron the Secretary of the Navy in a

letter to Flag Officer Stribling said: "You are hereby detached from command of the late Gulf Squadron. You will haul down your flag and regard yourself on waiting orders. The Department takes pleasure in expressing its appreciation of your serv-

ices while in command of that squadron." Notwithstanding the sanitary arrangements adopted for the health or the squadron, many of the vessels failed to escape the infection of the yellow lever, so much dreaded in the locality. The ravages of the disease infected to a Northern climate as soon as the disease manifested its presence. The numerthe vessels of this squadron developed the real and energy of our officers and men, who, by the destruction of sait works and other

the insurgents. The service rendered was of vast importance to the Union cause, and contributed to the final result in the restoration of National



REAR-ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS.

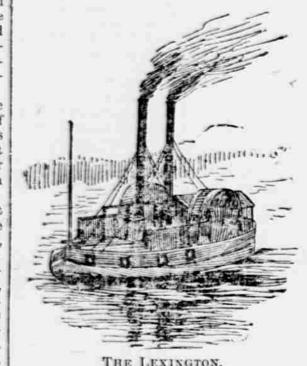
rust will be a lasting and permanent peace. St. Augustine was captured by men from the | not one cent comes off the taxpayer. frigate Wabash, under Commodore C. R. P. Rodgers. About the same time Jacksonthe gunboat Ottawa.

where it was condemned. The schooner must leave that to our sons.-Horace S. Avenger, which was captured by the gun- Lowry, Co. E. 14th Ill.

boat Sagamore, was condemned at Key West and sold for \$1,190.

The schooner Ascension, captured by the gunboat Huntsville, condemned at Key West, was sold for \$5,448.93. The schooner Curiew, captured by the gunboat Somerset, sold for \$6,902. The Somerset also captured the blockade runner steamer Circasian, which was condemned at Key West and sold for \$352 313.65. The steamer Jupiter, also a blockade runner, was captured by the gunboat Proteus and sold at Boston, Mass., for \$8,331.73.

A very fast blockade runner, called the Matagorda, was taken by the gunboat Magnolia and sold for \$389,367.35. The Magnolia also captured the steamer Memphis, which was condemned at New York and sold for \$543,495.15. This was the most



THE LEXINGTON.

valuable prize captured by any vessel of the United States Navy during the civil war, The next in point of value was the steamer Grayhound, captured by the gunboat Connegricut, which was sold for \$497.858,55.

The cost of condemning a vessel and cargo in those dars was quite a large sum. In the case of the steamer Princess Royal, captured by vessels of the South Atlantic Squadron, the court expenses were \$22,566.50. It cost \$24,639.91 to condemn the slockade runner steamer Ann e, captured by the gunboats Niphon and Wilderness. It cost \$36 942.26 to condemn the steamer Cucasian. In the South Carolina, and entered the Navy from | case of the steamer Alice Vivian, captured by the gunboat De Soto, the court expenses were over \$20,000.-WM. SIMMONS, 1432 Wharton street, Pattadelphia Pa.

#### A War-Time Entertainment.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In looking over some army papers I find the following, Adelia, Fort Henry, Honduras, Hudson, Nita, The entertainment was given in Ward 1 of General Hespital No. 8, Nashville, Tenn., Christmas night, 1863. The house was full, How many are yet fiving who were there?

SOLDIERS' CHRISTMAS NIGHT, U, S. A. General Hospital No. 8.

Song, .... "The Sword of Bunker Hill," ..... Trio. .....P. C. Mays. Song ...... 'Song of Ail Songs," ..... Is ne P. Carlow, Declausation ... "Lochiel's Warning." ... R. Gamble. ..... 102a Ohio Brass Band,

Tableau-" The Happy Famby." NEGRO MINSTRELS. Opening Chorus,..." We Are Happy and Free," Kingdom Coming. I. P. Carlow. Annie of the Vale, ... Lucy Johnson ...... I. P. Carlow. Battle Cry of Freedom, ..... ..Troupe.

....L. H. Martin Overture ..... ... 102d Onio Brass Band. Thiseau-"The Rejected." Song, "Just before the Battle, Mother," Quartet, Pantomime, ...... The Members Lyceum, Comic Song, ..... 'Lantgan's Bal ," ..... I. P. Carlow.

COMEDY. "Irresistibly Impudent." Mr. Cambergh..... Robert Gamble. .....M. Cady. Prompter-J. Duncan.

Song,..... "Red, White and Blue," ..... By the House, Tableau-"The Army and Navy," Exercises open at half-past six.

citing, dangerous, and of vast importance to there. Who can tell what has become of advance and 52d Ohio, the Union cause in preventing the importa- | him?-A. D. FRANKENBERRY, Point Mari-

"War Widows,"

EDITOR NATIONAL TEIBUNE: I shall never Thatcher. In the order disbanding the a young man in 1859. They bought a tarm, built a house and furnished it nicely, and with honesty and industry were getting on in the world. Then came the call for men, and away went the husband and father of the one little boy that had c me to gladden their home. The wife was left alone, and the fight was a hard one; her money had been put into the tarm and improvements. She soon found that she could not live on the small amount the Government paid her busband, and tried in every possible way to get along. She finally tried to chop her own wood, but soon the ax became so duli and through the cold and snow to the home of a ons small-boat expeditions inaugurated by neighbor man, who was old and crippled with rheumatism so that he could not stand husband would return after he had helped rear of our own column.

> Pure blood makes strong nerves. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. The moral is plain,

The Rebel Ghost Dance.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: What other wow as that at Richmond over an archtraitor, the unfurling of traitor flags, etc.? If they must nurse their traitorous senti- Cook; and the 52d was in the rear every time flaunt their disloyalty publicly.

They teach their children that the South was abused, and should be in control of the the Northern men and capital come South athority and the establishment of what we to help develop the country.

The blockade runner Forest King was day to strike us old vets in the dark as in in front of Col. Dan McCook and the 52d saptured by the gunboat Crusader near war times to wish every one of us would get | Ohio in an advance upon the enemy, nor in Key West, Jan. 13, 1861. The town of shot; yet they envy us our pittance of a the rear of Col. Dan and the 52d Ohio in a Baltimore, Washington, and vicinity. The Appalachicola was captured March 23, 1862. pension, and wish they could have one. retreat. by the crews of the gunboats Mercidia and They how about having to pay big taxes Sagamore. About the middle of March, 1862, to keep up the soldiers' pensions, etc., when

Now, we old soldiers who live South and pay taxes do pay taxes that go directly to the 52d from where we relieved the cavalry the Falls 11.00 P. M., stopping at the following wille was surrendered to Capt. Stevens, of the State to help pay the Confederate pensions. Think of that! The soldier on the A naval expedition, which ascended the Union side-himself a cripple and a pen-Chattahoochee River in May, 1862, captured | sioner, perhaps-taxed to help pension his the schooner Fashion, loaded with cotton, rebellious neighbor, and he allowed by our and a blockade runner called the Florida, authorities to flaunt his rebel battleflag in also loaded with cotton, was captured in St. our faces; his party to call us paupers, Joseph's Bay about the same time by the | beggars, frauds, etc. I declare I feel like we bark Pursuit, and sent to Philadelphia, need to shoulder our muskets again, but

A FAMOUS RETREAT.

son Moved Back. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of June 11, 1896, W. W. Bowers, Corporal, Co. H, 9th Pa. Cav., referring to the retreat of Nelson's army of Kentucky after its defeat at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862, says that he had a roll of blankets back and front of his saddle almost up to his

Ohio's discarded wardrobes, which he could not see fall into the hands of the rebels. On Sunday, Aug. 31, 1862, the 52d Ohio, after an all-night's march from Lexington, on the Lexington & Richmond pike, reached the Kentucky River at sunrise and went into CIMIP on the brow of the hill in Mr. Shep Rogers's orchard, on the right of the pike, and lay there until about noon, when Kirby Smith's advance appeared on the opposite side of the river, on the Widow Reins's plantation, and limbered up and shelled us back over the hill out of range. Early in the afternoon we began our retreat to Lexington and | bed the sleep out of their eyes, and I was

Louisville. After we left the Kentucky River, I remember seeing a cavalryman accompanied by a colored "contraband" leading a horse. The cavalryman was loaded with blankets, just as Comrade Bowers describes, and I loaded mine on the "man and brother,"

I decided to take the "led horse" from the contraband, and at once proceeded to put my decision into effect, but he appealed to the cavalryman, who said it belonged to Gen. -, whose name I have forgotten; and while we were engaged in the dispute an officer, mounted, came up and ordered me | whom had fallen asleep. to my command. I have never seen my At that period of my service a General was

to my conception something in which I stood in awe. Of one thing I am sure: up to the time the officer assumed authority I ranked equal to the cavalryman and his black Orderly. Both of us were absent from our regiments, and both without support.

Further on in his "Picket Shot" he says he loaded himself up with the 52d Ohio's overcoats. In reply to this I wish to say that the 52d Oh o never had an overcoat until we reached Nashville, Tenn., in December, 1862, and I think the overcoats he of Col. Hall's 105th Ohio.

when we marched back. As we passed our covered way as soon as possible and report Florida to Maine; and where the most St. Lawrence, Dale, De Soto, San Jacinto, and thinking a recital of it would interest camp we saw all our tents, knapsacks, and to him at his bombproof, which he designated equipage of all kinds burning up, and we continued our retreat en route to Louisville, but he might as well have been at home with only our canteens, haversacks, guns, and acconterments; in doing which the 52d | ments of his division were concerned. Onio covered the retreat of the infantry, artillery, and cavalry included.

and his cavalry returning to Lexington, and | for their country's sake. the 52d covered the withdrawal of Garrard's cavalry command.

We left Lexington after night, Sept. 1, the following night. On Sept. 2 the rebel advance cavalry caught up with the 52d, and I am clear in my recollection that I did not see any 9th Pa. Cav. or any other cavthe rebel cavalry, which was in plain view. I was looking for cavalry, too, to take my place on every occasion of this kind.

We halted about 10 p. m. in a cemetery on the bluff in the outskirts of Frankfort. and rested about an hour. We then continued our march into the city, and spent the remainder of the night in the streets near the jail building or a market-house. Long before sunrise we resumed our march, and as we crossed the Kentucky River it was reported that the 52d would take march past the depot, and as we reached the person there. Joseph McConnell, of Col. on the opposite bank, entering into the city. Hambright's Pa. Regment, whose home I had a clear view of what I here describe,

and deserted in the Courthouse yard at Lex- able while those heavy forts were in possesington, and they were attached to the 52d | sion of the enemy. as an improvised section of a battery. He brought them up on the right of the regi- in 30 minutes, or the assault was doomed to ment and planted them in the middle of the | failure, and all the plans that were formed pike and unlimbered and went through the of clearing the works by flanking columns, sighting them, etc.,-all as a bluff.

were generally checked by sending vessels so ber hands were blistered and calloused. I saw at all on the retreat, and they were Wilson, of the 2d Pa. H. A. Then she took her babe and the ax and went running to the rear to "beat the band." They That fort should have been taken by the for those who are able to buy small homes on his feet, and asked him to grind the ax. When the head of the rebel column got in | was able to do it, and would have done it if The grindstone had to be brought into the range of the 52d skirmishers they deployed, it was in the power of men to accomplish it public property, inflicted serious injury on | house and turned by members of the family. | and when in range we exchanged shots, they | as they had never been found wanting until Through all of this she was bright and fell back in the direction of their support, they were commanded by a sheep, when cheerful, sacrificing so much for her country, and the 52d filed back into the pike and they demonstrated the truth of the proverb looking forward to the Springtime when her double-quicked until we came up with the that it is better to have an army of sheep

only take a few months. It was well indeed on Col. Daniel McCook's staff, help man 3d Md. that we could not see the end from the be- our battery under the direction of the ginning. Little did we think that it would Colonel. He was a young boy like the rest take four long years of awiul carnage before of us. He had the mistortune when we were the men that did live through could get at the Kentucky River to make his bed back. And when they came, halt and under a wagon, in the shade, while he slept maimed, they found the wives prematurely the sleep of a tired boy. Molasses or some aged, and the children had forgotten the other sticky substance dripped all over him, faces of their fathers. - E. H., Clayton, Ill. | and with the dust and inability to get water, even to drink, he did not have an opportunity to wash and his hair was "ropy" with dust and molasses; but though very dusty and dirty like ourselves, he showed he had "sand" and helped man the guns!

After the cavalry passed to the rear and Nation on earth would allow such a pow- our artillery got away, the 52d Ohio continued to cover their retreat under the skillful management of our Colonel, Daniel Mements, let them do so secretly, and not I saw the enemy, and I saw them every day from Lexington to near Louisville.

I want to say to Comrade Bowers that Col. Dan McCook conducted the retreat with Government, though they are glad to have the 52d Ohio as the rear-guard on the pike that we marched on, and my own observation warrants me in saying that there never And the Copperhead is just as ready to- was any cavalry, on that retreat or elsewhere,

> I will take another occasion to submit some remarks about the 9th Pa. and the 52d Ohio at Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862. The 52d pickets at the foot of Peters's Hill, till we oc- stations: cupied the hill from 2:30 a. m. till the battle closed.-J. B. WORK, Co. G, 52d Ohio, 7145 Lexington Ave., Station R, Chicago, Ill.

FOR HEAVY, SLUGGISH FEELING, Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It produces healthy activity of weak or disordered stomachs that need stimulating, and

acts as a tonic on nerves and brain.

AT THE CRATER. What the 52d Ohio Had to Do When Nel- A Marylander Gives Some of His Experiences There.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have been very much interested in the accounts of the battle of the Crater by the two comrades who have given their version of that affair. I believe I was the last officer to go into the Crater, and I am sure that I was the last to leave that hole in the ground.

Comrade Nilson has been very rough on our division commander, Gen. Ledlie. Gen. chin, which he had taken out of the 52d Grant was even worse than he, and was not very complimentary to Gen. Burnside; while Senator Ben. Wade did not spare Gen. Meade, and all hands "jumped" on poor old

I had waited near Fort Morton from before daylight until near suprise, looking for an explosion of the Mine, which failed on account of defective fuse. I concluded to take my chances in crossing the open field of about 300 yards in front of Fort Morton, in order to report to headquarters. I was fortunate in taking the rebel sharp-

only treated to a stray shot from them.

I reached the ravine and was moving along, when suddenly there was a great explosion, and the earth reeled to and fro as a drunken man, and I had to put on my "sea legs" to keep from being thrown down. I looked up, and there appeared to be a great and he was chuck full of blankets, in front | fountain of earth thrown up about 200 feet high, among which I could see a rebel caisson making its way to the top. Then it seemed to spread out, and the earth began to fall back in such an ugly fashion that it looked like it would swamp our advance lines and bury our troops, who were lying on the ground ready for the charge, many of

> It was such a surprise to them that it caused a stampede in the front ranks of our brigade, and this gave the advance to those that were in the rear lines, among them the 3d Md. and 100th Pa., who quickly advanced, and the 3d Md. colors were in the lead when Serg't McCabe was mortally wounded before he reached the enemy's works, and falling on his back he clasped our brigade." the colors in his arms and dyed them with his blood. He refused to let them go when one of the color-guard tried to obtain the flag to plant it upon the enemy's works, which fell to the lot of another regiment.

Finding the brigade commander had gone, 'gobbled up" must have been the property I inquired for Gen. Ledlie, and I was told he was in one of the bombproofs. I found On Monday morning, Sept. 1, the 52d | him, and reported to him that my command marched out of Lexington on the Nashville | was near Fort Morton. But the only covpike a distance of about three miles, and | ered way was blocked with troops, and I asked formed line-of-battle on the left of the pike, him for orders. He instructed me to return which position we occupied until dark, to my men and move them through the his headquarters. It was a safe place to be, under his bed, so far as directing the move-

I returned by the covered way, for the rebels were wide awake by this time, and It may seem very preposterous to say that | our forts were making things lively, as there the 52d Ohio was in the rear of the cavalry, were fully a hundred guns on both sides doing but you must take into consideration the | their level best to make it interesting for fact that when we advanced to the Kentucky | both sides who were willing to be made tar-River from Lexington we met Col. Garrard | gets of for the heavy sum of \$16 a month

I moved my men along the covered way, which, owing to the crowded condition and the stream of wounded who were being marched all night, and reached Frankfort carried to the rear, consumed at least half an hour, and it was fully one hour from the time that I first saw Gev. Ledlie until I reported to him with my men. He ordered alry between Co.'s B and G of the 52d and them into the Crater, I told him that the men were strangers to each other, from different | the war, he re-enlisted in the Regular Army | it was transferred to the First Division, First regiments, and that I thought they would fight better with their regiments than they would in a separate command. If they were applied for a pension. She is bound to get 1862, to the First Cavalry Brigade, Army of wounded they would not receive the at- his correct service from Obio before she can | the Potomac; in September, 1862, to the tention that they would from comrades who get her pension. She is very poor, and very Fourth Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of knew them; and suggested that I take them | much in need of help. Her claim is all | the Potomac; in October to Averill's Cavalry into the Crater, and let them join their regi- proved up except his correct service." ments. He instructed me to do so.

I rejoined my men and informed them of his order, and was just giving the command to march, when the colored division began the cars for Louisville, but we continued our to move. As there was only a small open- requested me to write a description of west- in November, 1863, to First Brigade, First brow of the bluffs opposite the city we could mit of more than four men abreast, we were Oregon & California Railroad, 166 miles in August, 1864, to Second Brigade, Second see the head of the rebel cavalry and one compelled to wait until they had passed. south of Portland, in Douglas County. It Division, Army of West Virginia; in Octo-I know not what has become of a single battery of artillery coming down the river You will see that at least one hour was lost is a new town of some 400 inhabitants. We ber, 1864, to the Army of the Shenandoah, before the colored troops were ordered in. Whose fault was that? If Gen. Burnside was at Summit, Cambria County, Pa., was and there was no cavalry between the rebel | had been on hand, even in the bomb-proof, Ledlie would have been in the Crater with On this day (Sept. 3) our regiment was his division, and the precious time of one years old. deployed in line-of-battle several times on hour would not have been lost by the colone occasion, and the only time I saw any ored division, which gave Mahone a chance We have planted over 40,000 prane trees in cavalry was after we came out of a woods, to bring up his brigade to meet the colored Youcalla Valley during the past three years, June 15, 1864. Col. Alonzo W. Adams was crossed a small stream, and ascended the rise | division in their efforts to capture the White | and in the near future Yoncalla will be a forget the hard-hips and privations of the on the other side. The rebels came up to us, House fort, which we called it, located on great shipping point for all kinds of dried war widows, as we were called. An instance and Col. Dan McCook formed the 52d on the Cemetery Hill. Gen. Meade declared this fruit. Prune-growers clear each year after officers and 41 men killed in action or died was that of a young woman who was pos- left of the pike behind an orage orange was the key to the position, for it was to the trees are four years old from \$50 to \$200 per of wounds and one officer and 119 men died sessed of considerable means. She married hedge, and our skirmishers exchanged shots. Crater what Fort Morton was to our ad- acre on their prune orchards. This is be- of disease, accidents, in prison, etc. Col. Dan. McCook had rigged up two 32. vanced picket-line, from which the mine | youd a doubt the best fruit country in the pound Parrott guns, which had been spiked | was commenced. Neither position was ten- United States.

> It was necessary to reach that rebel fort motion of swabbing, ramming home, and | for which the colored troops were drilled, then running the guns up into position and of which we hear so much, were open to the enfilading fire of that fort, just as fatal as It was at this place, and when the rebels | the flanking fire that the columns were excame within range of the 52d, that I saw posed to when they sought to advance from good and respectable citizens, and full of across the pike to our right the only cavalry the Crater, as complained of by Comrade push and enterprise, and all are well pleased

got into the pike near a mile in the rear of the | First Division, leaving the Second Division | and pay for them, but for those who are not position held by the 52d Chio. Our two-gun | and Third Division to clear the flanks on | I would advise them not to come, as there is hattery limbered up and followed at a gallop. both sides of the Crater, and that division commanded by a lion than to have one of to whip the rebeis, which of course would I saw Col. John J. McCook, then a Captain | lions led by a sheep. - JOSEPH F. CARTER,

Origin of the Term John Bull.

[Golden Penny.] Dr. John Bull was the first Gresham professor of music, organist of Hereford Cathedral and composer to Queen Elizabeth. John, like a true Englishman, traveled for improvement, and, having heard of a famous musician at St. Omer, he placed himself under him as a novice; but a circumstance very soon convinced the master that he was inferior to the scholar. The musician showed John a song which he had composed in 40 pable of adding another part to his composition. Bull desired to be left alone, and to be indulged for a short time with pen and ink. In less than three hours he added 40 parts more to the song, upon which the been proverbial in England.

The B. & O. has arranged a series of personally conducted excursions to Niagara Falls, Rochester, Buffalo, and Watkins Glen from July 16th.

A special express, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, in charge of an experienced tourist Onio was there, and Col. Dan McCook led 8.10 A. M.; Baltimore, 9.05 A. M., arriving at

> Leave Washington, D. C ...... 8.10 A. M. Laurel, Md ..... 8.33 Baltimore, Md...... 9.05 "
> Havre de Grace .... 6.55 " Round trip tickets, good ten days, \$10.00. Don't forget the date, Thursday, July 16th.

> > . .

# PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades All Along the

From the 8th Ind.

B. T. McCutchen, Co. F. 8th Ind., Forreston, Ill., writes: "I have been reading THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for a year, but I have never yet seen anything from the pen of an 8th Ind. man. The regiment was organized for the three-years' service, and mustered in at Indianapolis, Aug. 20, 1861. It was ordered to St. Louis, and went into camp at Benton Barracks. It campaigned in southwest Missouri until the Spring of 1862, when we left Otterville, Mo., on that long and muddy march to Springfield, crossing the river on a pontoon-boat, and in going over the Ozark Mountains we were obliged to shooters napping, for they had not yet ruband men would get on either side of the rope and pull up the side of the mountain, where horses could not climb. This was done at tired and footsore, and not stopping long enough to recruit, we pushed on.

"We came to a stop at Sugar Creek and went into camp for a few days, while Sigel and make a circuit around and attack us in the rear. Then came the battle of Pea of Elkhorn, as there was a country tavern Butler resigned, Nev. 5, 1863; and at time the house, so it was called the Eikhorn Tavern. This was the first battle of the 8th Ind. It was a very hard-contested field, but the Stars and Stripes came out victorious. "I have no notes to refer to, and I am writing from memory. I would like to read something from the pen of some of the 8th or 18th Ind., 33d or 99th Ill., that composed

Opportunities in Oregon.

Capt. S. T. Malehorn, Co. A, 22d Ill. Langlois, Ore., writes: "I am one who believes that the defenders of the old flag should have the best there is in all our vast domain. They should locate where life will be prolonged to the latest day possible. Their families should all sit at the first table; that table spread three times a day with the best the land affords, where there are no cyclones, blizzards, or plagues; no malaria; with pure, living water, fertile land, which produces all that grows from equable climate in the United States is found. The highest temperature on record is 90°, and the lowest, 25°. There are thousands of acres for the homesteader, and the best cedar in the world to work. Hundreds can find homes here, without means except honest and willing hands, and they ought to do so in preference to all others. I want a veteran or a son, who is an expert at budding and grafting, now. Two of my comrades have taken land adjoining mine, and are healthier and happier than ever since N. Y.; Co. K, the Michigan company, was muster-out. Our industries are lumbering, cattle and sheep, fruit-growing, and general farming. Comrades of the old 22d, come this way!"

Record of Plemon A. Star.

R. L. Chalk, Belton, Tex., writes: "I would like to find some one who served in | in the fortifications around Washington. Oct. me to keep the men together, and, taking the same command with Plemon A. Star, 4, 1861, it became part of Heitzelman's Divisfrom the State of Ohio. After the close of | ion, Army of the Potomac. March 24, 1862, (cavalry), came to Texas, and married; he | Corps, Army of the Potomac; in May to the died some few years ago, and his wife has Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac; July 8,

In the Prune-Raising Country.

W. Brummett, Co. F, 27th Mo., Yoncalla, Ore., writes: "A number of comrades have ing through the aliatis, that would not ad- ern Oregon. Youcalla is situated on the Division Cavalry, Army of West Virginia; have a large and commodious school building, two churches, four dry-goods stores, one drug store, one hardware store, and two hotels. Our little town is only about three

"Fruit-raising is our principal industry.

"We raise all kinds of crops without irrigation. This country is valleys, hills, and mountains.

"The climate cannot be surpassed in the United States-never colder in Winter than | tion of a number of organizations recruited 20° above zero, nor higher in Summer than | under special authority of the War Depart-90°. We have a Grand Army Post, and also Woman's Relief Corps. Our town and country are fast being settled up with old Union soldiers, and I am proud to say they are all with the country. This is a good country but little demand for labor."

A Ship Island Relic.

Comrade Dan McCall, Ship Island, Miss. sends us an old copper cent, stamped "Dr. G. G. Wilkins," which he says was found there March 19, 1896, and is supposed to have been lost in 1862. Some Massachusetts buttons were found with it, and no Massachusetts troops were on the island after 1862. If the owner is living he can have it by send- Rebellion. ing to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

The Hamlin Family.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The writer is engaged in compiling the geneology of the Hamlin family in America, embracing the names Hamlin, Hamlen, Hamline, Hamblin, Hamblen, etc., which are but different ways of spelling the name. It is desirable to obtain all the data to be found, family records, traditions, especially records of defied all the world to produce a person ca- work. An article recently published in your columns elicited several responses full of valuable information.

Evidence is abundant of the services rendered by members of this family. On land and sea, in every war since 1675, Ham-Frenchman was so much surprised that he lins have participated in the battles of this swore in great ecstacy that he must be either | country. Much of their history has been the devil or John Ball, which has ever since discovered, and much remains, which it is desirable to obtain and perpetuate.

The Colonial records of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey have yielded records of their services in the Revolution and the old French and Indian wars. Through the courtesy of Hon. Wilfirst of the season is announced for Thursday, liam Lochren the military history of over 70 of the name who served in the Revolution has been farnished. In marked contrast a courteous request to the War Department for the service of others was flatly re-

Some of the name Hamlin served in the Revolution from Virginia and the Carolinas, and perhaps elsewhere, whose records, exceptfrom tradition, have not been discovered. Since information is denied by the officers whose duty it should be to furnish it, perhaps some readers of your valuable paper may be pleased to send me the traditions and records of these men from private sources, family records, etc. - H. FRANKLIN ANDREWS, Audubon, Iowa.

# THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services of Various Commands.

[THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several hundred requests for regimental histories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although least a year, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until all have been printed.]

The 147th N. Y.

years, and was mustered out, June 7, 1865. The regiment left the State, Sept. 25, 1862. It was first assigned to the Second Brigade, Defenses of Washington. In December, 1862, it became part of the Provisional Brigade, Provost Guard, Army of the Potomac. haul our cannon up the mountains by hand. In January, 1863, it was transferred to the Men were detailed to do the work, and a Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps; rope 100 feet long was fastened to the gun, in March, 1863, to the Second Brigade, First Division, First Corps; in March, 1864, to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifth Corps; in August, 1864, to the Third Britwo different places. Reaching Springfield | gade, Second Division, Fifth Corps; in September, 1864, to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fifth Corps. The War Department credits the regiment with the following battles: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, advanced beyond and stirred up a nest of Mine Run, Spottsylvania, Wilderness, North Johnnies. They turn and drive Sigel back, Anna, Bethesda Church, Tolopotomoy, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Chapel House, and Hatcher's Run. Col. Andrew S. War-Ridge. The Confederates called it the battle ner resigned, Feb. 4, 1863; Col. John G. with a large pair of elk horns fastened on of muster-out, Col. Francis C. Miller was in to it fell the honor of opening that famous were forced back, the order failed to reach the 147th N. Y., as Col. Miller fell back wounded and senseless just as he received

> deserves that honor. The 1st N. Y. Cav.

This regiment was also known as the Lincoln Cavairy, Carbine Rangers, Saber Regiment, and 1st U. S. Vol. Cav. The companies, with the exception of C, F and K, were recruited principally in and around New York City. Co. C was Boyd's Co. C (cavalry), Pa. Vols., organized at Philadelphia; Co. F, was organized at Syracuse. organized at Grand Rapids. The various companies were recruited during July and August, 1861, and were to serve three years. The regiment left the State by detachments, Co. C, the first in the field, left the State July 21, 1861. By Sept. 10, 1861, the entire regiment was in the field. It first served Division, Eighth Corps, Middle Department; in March, 1863, to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Corps; in June, 1863, to the Department of the Susquehanna; in August, 1863, to the Department of West Virginia; and later was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division Cavalry; in March, 1865, to the Army of the Potomac. At the expiration of the regiment's term it veteranized, and remained in service until June 27, 1865. Col. Andrew T. McReynolds was mustered out at the expiration of his term, in command during the latter part of its service. The loss of the regiment was five

The 57th N. Y. This regiment was designated the 57th N. Y. Oct. 19, 1861. It was organized in New York City during August, September and October, and was formed by the consolida-

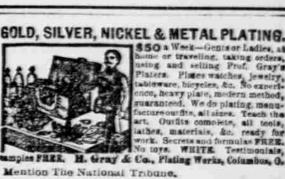
ment. The National Guard Rifles, or Zook's

Voltigeurs, Col. Samuel K. Zook, formed

ICE CREAM MADE BY A NEW PROCESS. I have an ice cream freezer that will freeze cream instantly. The cream is put into the freezer and comes out instantly, smooth and perfectly frozen. This astonishes people and a crowd will gather to see the freezer in operation and they will all want to try the cream. You can sell cream as fast as it can be made, and sell freezers to many of them who would not buy an old style freezer. It is really a curiosity and you can sell from \$5 to \$8 worth of cream and six to weive freezers every day. This makes a good profit these hard times and is a pleasant employment. W. H. Baird & Co., 140 S. Highland Ave., Station A. Pirtsburg, Pa., will send full particulars and informain regard to this new invention on application and will employ good salesmen on salary. Mention The National Pribune.

Cos. A, B, C, D and E; the Clinton Rifles, Col. J. A. Page, became Cos. F. G and H; the United States Voltiguers, Col. Albert C. Ramsey, Cos. I and K. Samuel K. Zook The regiment was organized at Oswego, was commissioned Colonel of the regiment, Previous to the organization of the 57th N. N. Y., in September, 1862, to serve three Y. the Washington Zonaves had been merged into the Voltiguers, and the Manhatran Rifles into the National Guard Rifles. On the expiration of the regiment's term the original members, except veterans, were mustered out, and the veterans and recruits ransferred to the 61st N. Y., Dec. 2, 1864. Col. Zook was promoted Brigadier-General. May 23, 1863; Lieut.-Col. Philip J. Parison was killed in action at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862. Lieut.-Col. Alfred B. Chapman, a West Point graduate, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864. When the regiment was mustered out Lieut.-Col. James W. Britt was in command. The War Department credits the command with the following battles: Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Gaines's Mill, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg. Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, and Reams's command. In speaking of the battle of Station. The regiment took 309 officers and Gettysburg, Col. Fox says: "The brigade men into action at Anticiam, and lost 53 (Cutler's), of which the 147th N. Y. was a killed, or over 10 per cent. At Frederickspart, was the first to arrive on the field, and | burg it took 192 men into action, and over 10 per cent, were killed. The total loss of battle; the first volley coming from the the regiment during its service was eight rifles of the 56th Pa. When Cutler's troops officers and 65 men killed and one officer and 90 men died of disease and other causes.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In "Their it, and so the gallant band, under Maj. Har- Records" it would appear that the service of ney, continued to hold their ground. A the 116th Ill. ended at Vicksburg. It was temporary success near by enabled them to after that in the battles of Jackson, Miss., retire in good order; but not all of them, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw for of the 380 who entered the fight, 76 Mountain, Atlanta, Ezra Chapel, Jonesboro, were killed or mortally wounded, 146 were and was with Sherman on the march to the wounded, and 79 missing; total, 301." This sea. The 116th Ill. was in the First Brigade, makes the loss in killed in the engagement | Second Division, Fifteenth Corps. Sherman, a little over 20 per cent. The total loss of in his "Memoirs," says he selected the Secthe regiment during its service was nine ond Division, Fifteenth Corps, as it was his officers and 154 men killed, and two officers old division when he was only a division and 175 men died of disease, accidents, in commander, to take Fort McAlister, another prison, etc. It is given by Col. Fox as one pretty hot place, which I have good reason of the 300 fighting regiments, and well to remember, as I was knocked over by one f the torpedoes which the Johnnies had planted for our benefit. We were also at Columbia, S. C., finishing up our fighting at Bentonville, N. C., with heavy skirmishing between all these battles too numerous to mention. Johnnie O'Dee, of the 8th Mo., promised me about three years ago to write up the crossing of the Tennessee River above Chattaneoga by the 6th and 8th Mo. and the 116th Ill., and the capturing of the rebel pickets, etc.; another case of Sherman selecting his old division for ticklish work. Ve were mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 7, 1865, after participating in the grandest review ever known .- John Scott. Co. I, 116th Ill., Decatur, Ill.





any degree of pressure. Worn night and day Perfect retention Comfort, cure. Catalogue sent securely sealed by G. V. House Mig Co., 744
Broadway, New York.

affections which Copaiba and Injections fail to cure, All Druggists, or P. O. Box 2081, New York, POST FREE \$1.60 OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS Cared in 10 to 20 Days, No Pay Hill Cared DR. J.L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO,

Arrests in 48 hours those

Mention The National Tribuna IF MARRIED or about to be read" Nature" for either ents Mention The National Tribune.

ADIES I MAKE BIG WAGES doing pleasant home work, and will gladly send full particularate all send, larger stamp. BISS R. L. STERBINS, LAWRENCE, BICK. Mention The National Tribune.

Mention The National Tribuna

### THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY.

A Weekly Series of Historical Text-Books.

## ALREADY ISSUED.

No. 1. STATISTICS OF THE WAR. - Containing the number of troops furnished by each State, losses on both sides and complete statistical data relating to the

No. 2. LINCOLN'S WORDS.—The Gettysburg Address, Second Inaugural, and copious extracts from speeches and letters.

No. 3. MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA.—Dates of the great Statistics of the Army; List of General officers killed on both sides.

No. 4. PENSION STATISTICS.—Number on the roll of each class; ex-

No. 5. HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

By John McElroy. Its Introduction; Early Efforts at Emancipation; its stimulus the parts, telling him at the same time that he military and naval services, to complete the Cotton Gin; Struggle in Congress about extension into the Territories; Emancipation. Illustrated by Portraits.

No. 6. PRESIDENT MONROE AND HIS DOCTRINE. -By Byron Andrews. Biography of Monroe, History and Text of Doctrine, Olney's Letter and Cleveland's Message, Portrait, Map, etc. No. 7-8 (Double Number). COMMANDERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—By John McElroy. Contains splendid full page half-

tone etchings of the best-known portraits of the 17 Commanders from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time; a sketch of each; strength of the Army at various dates. No. 9. THE STORY OF CUBA. -By Byron Andrews. History of the Island from the Discovery by Columbus to the Administration of Weyler. Map and 16 illustrations, including portraits of Gomez, Maceo, Campos, Weyler, and other leaders on

No. 10. THE LIFE OF MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE H. THOMAS.— By John McElroy. A sketch of the life of the distinguished Commander of the Army of the Cumberland, with half-tone portrait.

No. II. LIFE OF MAJ. WM. McKINLEY .- By John McElroy.

TO BE ISSUED.

No. 12. LIFE OF GEN. P. H. SHERIDAN.

OTHER NUMBERS OF GREAT INTEREST WILL FOLLOW.

Terms \$2 a year. Five cents a copy, except double number 7-8, 10 cents. Six of the numbers for 25 cents, counting 7-8 as two numbers. Sent postpaid. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 1729 New York Ave., Washington, D. C.